

SPECIFICATION

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT FOR TREATING INFECTIVE EYE DISEASES

Background of the Invention

5 Technical Field

The present invention relates to ophthalmic ointments for treating infective eye diseases, and more particularly, to ophthalmic ointments for treating infective eye diseases caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and

10 methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (MRSE).

~~Background Art~~

Development of antibiotics has been recognized to be a battle against relentlessly emerging resistant strains. In recent

15 years, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) has been attracted significant attention as a new type of multiple drug-resistant bacteria which are responsible for infections in various medical fields. Also, there is growing concern about nosocomial MRSA infection as the number of reported cases of MRSA

20 infection increases every year.

Gram-positive cocci, in particular staphylococci, are by far the most prevalent pathogens of infective eye diseases such as neonatal dacryocystitis, chronic dacryocystitis, conjunctivitis, hordeolum externum, blepharoadenoma, keratitis,

25 corneal ulcer, blepharitis (including blepharitis marginalis), endophthalmitis, orbital cellulitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, orbital infections, and postoperative infections (including infections of buckling). Recently, it has been reported that the cases of eye infections caused by methicillin-resistant

30 *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) or methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (MRSA) are on the increase.

Furthermore, as an intraocular implant to the patients

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suffering from cataract become a popular procedure, postoperative MRSA or MRSE infections have become a matter of considerable concern.

Despite the growing concern over MRSA infection in the field of ophthalmology, no effective ophthalmic ointment has been proposed thus far as a therapeutic formulation of eye infections, especially those caused by MRSA.

Accordingly, it is an objective of the present invention to provide an ophthalmic ointment for treating infective eye diseases, and in particular, to provide an ophthalmic ointment for treating infective eye diseases caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) or methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (MRSE).

Summary of the Invention Disclosure of the Invention

In view of the above-mentioned objective, one aspect of the present invention provides an ophthalmic ointment for treating infective eye diseases containing as an active ingredient from 0.01 to 5.0% of vancomycin hydrochloride.

Among others, the present invention is particularly directed to an ophthalmic ointment for treating infective eye diseases caused by MRSA or MRSE. More particularly, the present invention provides an ophthalmic ointment for treating infective eye diseases caused by methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) or methicillin-resistant *S. epidermidis* (MRSE) containing as an active ingredient from 0.01 to 5.0% of vancomycin hydrochloride.

As used herein, the term "infective eye diseases" refers to infective diseases including neonatal dacryocystitis, chronic dacryocystitis, conjunctivitis, hordeolum externum, blepharoadenoma, keratitis, corneal ulcer, blepharitis (including blepharitis marginalis), endophthalmitis, orbital cellulitis,

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Stevens-Johnson syndrome, orbital infections, and postoperative infections (including infections of buckling). Among others, the present invention is particularly directed to an ophthalmic ointment for treating or preventing of keratitis caused by MRSA (which may be referred to simply as "MRSA keratitis", hereinafter).

Thus, in a more specific embodiment, the present invention provides an ophthalmic ointment for treating MRSA keratitis containing as an active ingredient from 0.01 to 5.0% of vancomycin hydrochloride. In this regard, the present invention also provides an ophthalmic ointment for preventing MRSA keratitis containing as an active ingredient from 0.01 to 5.0% of vancomycin hydrochloride.

In the first place, the present inventors paid their attention to vancomycin hydrochloride, which is used as the agent of the first choice to treat MRSA infections, in an effort to provide the ophthalmic ointment for treating infective eye diseases in accordance with the present invention. No medical ointment containing vancomycin hydrochloride had been proposed until then and no one had ever conceived of the idea of using vancomycin hydrochloride in ophthalmic ointments.

At that point, the present inventors prepared an ophthalmic ointment containing vancomycin hydrochloride, as the agent of the first choice used to treat MRSA infections, applied the ointment to treat infective eye diseases, especially keratitis caused by MRSA, and discovered that the ointment exhibited excellent efficacy as a therapeutic formulation for treating such infective eye diseases.

Thus, the present invention is of absolute novelty in that it provides an ophthalmic ointment containing vancomycin hydrochloride, which no one has ever conceived of using in this

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form.

Vancomycin hydrochloride is little absorbed in the living body when orally administered and is hardly distributed to eyes tissue when intravenously injected. Therefore, maintaining the effective concentration of vancomycin in eye tissue requires a large quantity of solution for bolus intravenous injection, which may cause renal toxicity.

Accordingly, the ophthalmic ointment of the present invention, which is topically available of vancomycin hydrochloride, eliminates the above-mentioned disadvantages and provides a highly effective therapeutic formulation for treating infective eye diseases.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

In an ophthalmic ointment of the present invention containing vancomycin hydrochloride as an active ingredient, the content (*i.e.*, concentration) of vancomycin hydrochloride is from 0.01 to 5.0%, preferably from 0.1 to 3.0%, more preferably from 0.3 to 1.0%, based on the amount of ophthalmic ointment preparation.

In the course of the study, the present inventors applied the ophthalmic ointment containing vancomycin hydrochloride at a concentration of 0.3% or 1.0%, to corneas of rabbits suffering MRSA keratitis and discovered that the ointment was effective not only in preventing keratitis caused by MRSA keratitis but also in curing the disease.

A preferred ointment base used to prepare the ophthalmic ointment of the present invention may be one that has been used in conventional ophthalmic ointments. In particular, the preferred base may be liquid paraffin, white petrolatum, purified lanolin, gelation hydrocarbon, polyethylene glycol, hydrophilic ointment base, white ointment base, absorptive ointment base,

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Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Macrolog (Trade Name) ointment base, simple ointment base, and the like.

The ophthalmic ointment of the present invention may contain further conventional excipients other than the ointment base in the range of without affecting the intended functions and stability of vancomycin hydrochloride to be contained. Examples of such excipients include antiseptics such as parahydroxybenzoate, chlorobutanol, benzalkonium chloride and the like; surfactants such as polysorbate 80, polyoxyl 40 stearate, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil and the like; stabilizers such as sodium edetate, citric acid, and salts thereof; alcohols such as glycerol, lanolin alcohol, cetanol and the like; esters such as isopropyl myristate, ethyl linoleate and the like; and oils such as olive oil and triglycerides of middle-chained fatty acids.

The ophthalmic ointment of the present invention can be produced as follows: if necessary, antiseptics, surfactants, stabilizers, alcohols, esters or oils are blended with an ointment base such as liquid paraffin or white petrolatum placed in a mortar or a mixing machine for ointment to form a mixture. This is followed by addition of vancomycin hydrochloride, and the resulting mixture is mixed until uniform and kneaded to form the ophthalmic ointment. The ointment thus prepared is filled into a bottle or tube for ointment to obtain the ophthalmic ointment containing vancomycin hydrochloride of the present invention.

The ophthalmic ointment containing vancomycin hydrochloride of the present invention obtained in the above-described manner is efficacious against infective eye diseases including neonatal dacryocystitis, chronic dacryocystitis, conjunctivitis, hordeolum externum, blepharoadenoma, keratitis, corneal ulcer, blepharitis (including blepharitis marginalis), endophthalmitis, orbital

cellulitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, orbital infection, and postoperative infections (including infections of buckling).

The ophthalmic ointment of the present invention for treating infective eye diseases is particularly effective against those infective eye diseases caused by MRSA or MRSE. Among others, the ophthalmic ointment of the present invention is particularly effective for treating or preventing of keratitis caused by MRSA.

Examples

The present invention will now be described in detail with reference to specific examples, but it is to be noted that the present invention is not limited by these Examples in any way.

Example 1

20g of liquid paraffin and 79g of white petrolatum were placed in a mortar and were mixed and kneaded until uniform. This was followed by addition of 1g of vancomycin hydrochloride and the resulting mixture was thoroughly kneaded to form a homogenous ophthalmic ointment containing 1% of vancomycin hydrochloride.

Example 2

15g of liquid paraffin and 84g of white petrolatum were placed in a mortar and were mixed and kneaded until uniform. This was followed by addition of 1g of vancomycin hydrochloride and the resulting mixture was thoroughly kneaded to form a homogenous ophthalmic ointment containing 1% of vancomycin hydrochloride.

Example 3

20g of liquid paraffin and 79.7g of white petrolatum were placed in a mortar and were mixed and kneaded until uniform. This was followed by addition of 0.3g of vancomycin hydrochloride and the resulting mixture was thoroughly kneaded to form a homogenous

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ophthalmic ointment containing 0.3% of vancomycin hydrochloride.

Example 4

15g of liquid paraffin and 84.9g of white petrolatum were
5 placed in a mortar and were mixed and kneaded until uniform. This
was followed by addition of 0.1g of vancomycin hydrochloride and
the resulting mixture was thoroughly kneaded to form a homogenous
ophthalmic ointment containing 0.1% of vancomycin hydrochloride.

10 Example 5

20g of liquid paraffin and 79.97g of white petrolatum were
placed in a mortar and were mixed and kneaded until uniform. This
was followed by addition of 0.03g of vancomycin hydrochloride and
the resulting mixture was thoroughly kneaded to form a homogenous
15 ophthalmic ointment containing 0.03% of vancomycin hydrochloride.

Example 6

15g of liquid paraffin and 82g of white petrolatum were
placed in a mortar and were mixed and kneaded until uniform. This
20 was followed by addition of 3g of vancomycin hydrochloride and
the resulting mixture was thoroughly kneaded to form a homogenous
ophthalmic ointment containing 3% of vancomycin hydrochloride.

Example 7

25 15g of liquid paraffin and 80g of white petrolatum were
placed in a mortar and were mixed and kneaded until uniform. This
was followed by addition of 5g of vancomycin hydrochloride and
the resulting mixture was thoroughly kneaded to form a homogenous
ophthalmic ointment containing 5% of vancomycin hydrochloride.

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Example 8: Storage Stability Test

The storage stability of ophthalmic ointments containing

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vancomycin hydrochloride obtained in Examples mentioned above was tested.

Each of the ophthalmic ointments was filled in a plastic tube and was stored in a thermostatic bath kept at 25°C or at 30°C. As a stability test, the remaining ratio of vancomycin hydrochloride was measured with the passage of time by high-performance liquid chromatography. In the 2 months stability tests at 25°C or at 30°C, the ophthalmic ointments of the present invention each showed excellent stability.

The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Concentration of agents	Initial	Remaining Ratio of Vancomycin / HCl			
		25°C/ 1 month	25°C/ 2 months	30°C/ 1 month	30°C/ 2 months
0.1%	100%	98.3%	97.7%	97.0%	96.4%
0.3%	100%	98.5%	97.1%	97.4%	96.0%
1.0%	100%	98.7%	97.1%	97.7%	96.3%

As can be seen from the results above, the ophthalmic ointments of the present invention each showed excellent stability.

Example 9: Pharmacological Test

1. Methods

A group of four white rabbits, weighing about 2.5kg, was used for each test. A solution of MRSA for inoculation was prepared by taking the bacteria of MRSA cultured on blood agar with a loop and suspending them in saline (1 loop/1ml). In accordance with a method described by Kondo *et al* (*Jpn. Rev. Clin. Ophthalmol.*, 75(1981): 1421), the bacteria were inoculated onto each cornea in 17 spots by injecting the MRSA suspension using a tuberculin syringe having 27G needle. Subsequently, 0.1ml of the

bacterial suspension were applied to both eyes. The ointment containing vancomycin hydrochloride of the present invention was then applied to the right eyes whereas only the base of the ointment was applied to the left eyes. The ointment and the base
5 were applied 5 times a day for 2 days. The corneas were observed 48 hours after the inoculation.

Four concentrations of vancomycin hydrochloride, namely 0.03%, 0.1%, 0.3% and 1%, were used.

2. Results

10 In the eyes (left) applied only the base, the formation of abscess-like circular infiltration and strong iritis with fibrin at each needling positions were observed and significant eye mucus suffering from keratitis caused by MRSA was also observed.

In contrast, keratitis was completely prevented in the eyes
15 to which the ointment containing 1.0% or 0.3% of vancomycin hydrochloride was applied (*i.e.*, right eyes).

Further, punctate infiltration was observed only in one or two of the inoculation spots in each of the eyes to which the ointment containing 0.1% of vancomycin hydrochloride (*i.e.*, right
20 eyes) was applied whereas many punctate infiltration as well as partially orbicular infiltration were observed in the eyes to which the ointment with 0.03% of vancomycin hydrochloride (*i.e.*, right eyes) was applied.

In view of the results above, it can be concluded that the
25 ophthalmic ointment of the present invention containing 0.3% or more of vancomycin hydrochloride is capable of completely preventing MRSA keratitis and the ointment may be effective against MRSA keratitis even when the amount of vancomycin hydrochloride is less than 0.3%.

30 It should be noted that an ophthalmic ointment tends to remain in a conjunctival sac for a prolonged period of time while releasing drug in a sustained manner and the ophthalmic ointment

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of the present invention is considerably more effective as compared to when vancomycin is applied through dropping since it is designed to maintain the concentration of vancomycin in eye tissue higher than the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for a prolonged time.

Industrial Applicability

As has been described thus far, the present invention provides an ophthalmic ointment that is effective against MRSA infective eye diseases in the field of ophthalmology. Considering the fact that no effective therapeutic formulation has ever been proposed in this field, the possible impact of the present invention will be of considerable medical importance.

In particular, intravenous administration of vancomycin requires a large quantity of solution for bolus intravenous injection in order to maintain the effective concentration of vancomycin since vancomycin is hardly distributed to eye tissue. This may lead to various side effects including renal toxicity.

In contrast, the ophthalmic ointment of the present invention is provided in the form of a topical ophthalmic ointment, which no one has ever conceived of, and therefore is capable of avoiding the side effects while maintaining the effective concentration of vancomycin in eye tissue. Accordingly, the ophthalmic ointment of the present invention can be used as a highly effective therapeutic formulation in treating infective eye diseases.